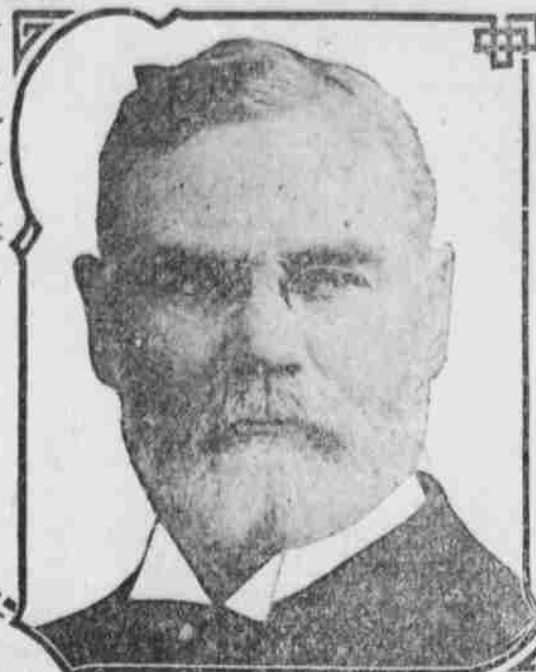


When LAWMAKERS Become PEEVISH

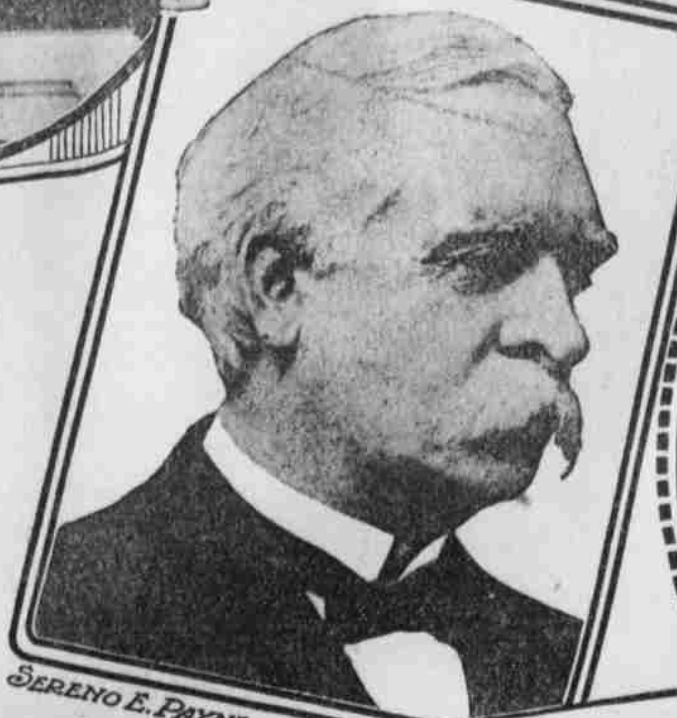
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SPEAKER JOSEPH G. CANNON



JAMES R. MANN



SENO E. PAYNE



CHAMP CLARK



BOURKE COCKRAN

IT is the custom to speak of the United States senate as the most dignified legislative body in the world, while on occasions the house of representatives has been described as a "bear garden." The senate is ordinarily a dignified deliberative body, but nevertheless it is a mistake to look upon the house of representatives in any way, except on the rarest occasions, as an assembly given to disorderly procedure. There have been within the last few months many scenes of intense excitement in the house, times when personal, political and factional temper has run high and when there was the "high spirited excuse" for scenes bordering on the tumultuous. In the main, however, through all the temper-trying times of the attempt to show Speaker Cannon of his power, and during the intense moments of the debate on the railroad bill, the members succeeded in holding themselves in check, and in giving an exhibition of self-restraint that was admirable. On only a few occasions within the space of seven years that one correspondent has watched proceedings in the house, have there been personal encounters on the floor between members. In only one instance really could these affairs be spoken of as personal encounters, for in only one case were blows exchanged.

A former minority leader of the house and one of the leading members of his party, exchanged blows, but the matter was a personal one, and not a political one, and it might have happened outside of the house as well as inside. It was not brought about by the heat of debate, but by long continued friction which engendered heat enough to cause an explosion while the house was in session. One of the parties to this physical encounter is now dead, and the other, next March, will take his seat in the senate of the United States. Their names probably will suggest themselves at once.

There are many hot-headed members of the lower house of congress, and some of these "temperamental ones" are leaders in their respective parties. As leaders, however, these men long ago learned that if they were to maintain leadership they must keep a check on their tongues and a check on their birthright willingness to enter on a scuffle.

The members of the house realize that when laboring under excitement, will say things that they will be sorry for in a minute, and so frequently, words that positively are insulting, are overlooked by the offended member for a few minutes in order to give the offender a chance to get his faculties back and apologize. If he does not apologize, though he generally does, the one who feels himself aggrieved, has his own way of securing retraction, either by appeal to the house, or direct appeal, sometimes made in pretty sharp language, to the member who has offended.

One of the most exciting times in the house of representatives in recent years was a verbal encounter between Representative Bourke Cockran, Democrat, of New York city, and Representative John Dalzell, Republican, of Pittsburgh. Bourke Cockran is known as one of the greatest orators of the United States, and John Dalzell is known as one of the ablest debaters on the Republican side of the house of representatives, a small man physically, but absolutely fearless. Dalzell is one of the chief advocates of protection.

The New York member attacked the consistency of the Pittsburgh member in a speech, and said some things about the inconsistency of the Republican party. To Dalzell, this seemed to give the opportunity that he wanted. He stood on the floor of the house and accused Cockran not only of inconsistency, but practically of using his gift of oratory, first to uphold one side of a question, and then to uphold another, and the Pittsburgh man did not try to conceal the reasons which he thought were responsible for the change of opinion and the change of attitude on the part of the man whom he was criticizing.

In that speech against Cockran, Dalzell was waspish. There were men on the floor who expected fully to see Cockran attack him, not verbally, but physically, but the New Yorker sat through the speech, and when it was ended arose in his own place. The New Yorker contended himself with saying that if he were guilty of the charges which the Republican member had made against him, he was not fit to stay in the house of representatives, and he demanded that congress as a matter of personal privilege to him, should make an investigation of his conduct, make a report thereon, and if he were found guilty, the fact should be published to the country.

The house refused to take any action on

the New Yorker's demand for an investigation, and the whole matter went by default with the speeches of both men standing in the Congressional Record as evidence of a warm day in congress.

In a debate on the tariff last year, the dry subject of lumber came near causing a physical encounter between Representative Joseph W. Fordney of Michigan, and Representative Adam M. Byrd of Mississippi. The Mississippian had said that the Michigan member was interested personally in lumber matters and intimated that he was particularly interested in a section of a lumber trust. The Michigan man said something in retort which was a little stronger than a mere statement that he was talking about. At any rate, Representative Byrd stripped off his coat and started down the aisle toward the Republican side, and toward Mr. Fordney, who stood perfectly still, awaiting the attack. Not many years ago Fordney had worked in the capacity of what is known as a "lumber jack," and he is as hard as any nail that was ever driven into a board. Before the Mississippian could reach the scene of intended action, however, he was seized by several members, and his coat was slipped on to his back once more. Later, the two representatives made up their differences.

In seven years these are the only instances which can be recalled at this time of troubles between members that did, or seemed likely to culminate in serious encounters. The truth is that the house is seldom a "bear garden," and the best test of the tempers of the members was made during the time which pre-

Day of the Hall Boy

In this day of complaint against incompetent servants of all sorts it is rather remarkable to study the general utility of the apartment-house hall boy. The resourceful New York woman finds many uses for the liveried lad and where he has been tested and found thoroughly reliable he is often trusted with responsible duties.

At one of the upper West side apartment hotels two extremely bright young colored men have been employed for four years and the commissions with which they are trusted are worth studying. One of them was seen at a neighboring bank the other morning depositing money for three guests at the hotel. Several other colored boys in uniform were performing a similar service. The receiving teller at the bank explained that many of his women depositors trusted this work, especially on stormy days, to hall boys and elevator boys and that there has not been a single case of dishonesty or misunderstanding in the matter.

In some houses elevator and hall boys are not permitted to run errands, the New York World says. In others, where two or three kids are on duty, they are valued and superintendents are glad to let the boys serve the tenants. Naturally the boys like to do the errands, because there is corresponding increase in their incomes.

ceded the change in the rules of the house which was secured by a coalition of so-called Insurgent Republicans and the Democrats. Led by Representative Norris of Nebraska, the Insurgents and Democrats together succeeded in taking away from the speaker his membership in that committee. It was a great change from former conditions, and it was a direct attack on the power of the speaker, an attack that had in it seemingly much that was personal, although most of the men who had a hand in it, denied that there was any personal feeling. Men sat white in their seats or stood and spoke with shaking voices, so tremendous was the excitement, but during it all each man kept a firm hold on his temper, and while it seemed to the spectators that encounters must come, they never came, and the change in the rules was effected, involving as it did, an airing of factional differences with just a little outward show of disturbance as would attend the enactment of legislation of small degree of interest.

Every man has mannerisms, but of course in the house of representatives pronounced mannerisms of the leading members are the only ones which become impressed upon the public. Seno E. Payne, the Republican leader, is the author of the last tariff bill as it passed the house of representatives. Outwardly, Mr. Payne suggests a condition of mind

Elevator and hall boys are also entrusted with all sorts of repairs, sponging, pressing, dyeing, etc. You will see them hurrying toward the uptown shops, their arms laden with all sorts of wearing apparel, from silk hats that need ironing to shoes that need half-soles. For such work the boy generally gets two bits of money, one from the tenant for performing the errand and another from the tradesman to whom he throws the work.

A busy time for many of the boys is Sunday afternoons and evenings, after the delicatessen shops open. Then housewives upon whom unexpected company has descended whistle for the hall boy, who makes an emergency run to the nearest purveyor of ready-cooked food.

On Sunday mornings you will find quite a line of colored boys in uniform lined up at the branch postoffices in the residence districts. These represent various apartment houses and apartment hotels whose tenants want their mail on Sunday mornings and who club together to give the colored attendants a small fee for making the trip to the branch postoffice during the hour at which mail is distributed every Sunday.

A very common source of revenue for hall boys is the care of baby buggies. Very few apartments offer room for such vehicles and it is not always safe to leave them in the basement. A bright hall boy will take care of the carriage, keeping it cleaned and repaired, locking it with a chain or padlock to some clean, safe place in the basement and having

and temper indicated by the sound of his first name, but the Republican leader is not serene at all times, although he, perhaps better than any other prominent man in the house keeps control of his emotions.

Mr. Payne is fat and he is jolly under ordinary circumstances. Occasionally when his good Republican soul is pierced by an arrow of sarcasm, invective or reproach fired from the Democratic side, Seno loses his serenity, and he grows quite hot and emits what some members have dubbed bolts of lightning. On occasions of less heat the Republican leader emits sparks only, but they are of the kind that burn. There are possibilities of indignation and anger in Representative Payne that no one would suspect who looks down from the gallery upon his ordinarily calm exterior.

Champ Clark of Missouri, the leader of the Democrats, loves his joke and it takes an occasion that is worth while before he rouses himself to anger. "When Champ Clark does get mad he gets mad," is the expressive way in which a Democratic colleague of the minority leader put the matter recently. There was an exhibition of how mad Champ Clark can get at the time when he was trying to hold his Democratic colleagues in a solid line in favor of a change in the rules governing house procedure. This was at the time when some of the Insurgents, in connection with the Democrats were trying to secure what is now known as Calendar Wednesday. It was at a time long prior to the fight which ended in the removal of the speaker from the committee on rules.

The Democratic leader found that he could not control all his party colleagues, and he had a suspicion that some of them knew that they were to get committee preferment at the hands of the speaker, provided they deserted the Democratic leader in the time of need. One New York Democratic member, with some others from different parts of the country, deserted their chief in the hour of trouble, and later the New Yorker was given a fine committee berth by the speaker.

No one will ever forget the castigation which Champ Clark gave this colleague, whom he looked upon as a deserter from the cause of his fellows. It was a scolding the like unto which few men have ever received. The New Yorker took it in apparent humbleness of spirit, and it may be that he did not have any excuse to offer. Time is a great healer, however, and now the Democratic leader and the man whom he excoriated are good friends, and seem to be working in harmony for the party good in the house of representatives.

The hardest worked man in the house of representatives, not even harring the speaker, is Representative James R. Mann, Republican, of Chicago. Mann is known as the great objector and also as the watch dog. It is his duty to be on the floor of the house constantly, and to watch legislation, line by line, and to see to it that nothing is "slipped over," which the Republican majority does not think proper. Mr. Mann keeps an eye on amendments to the appropriation bills, and all kinds of things as they come before the house. It is he who objects to the consideration of many small bills when unanimous consent unquestionably would secure passage for them. This makes him in a sense tremendously unpopular with members who want to get something through, and can only get action under unanimous consent.

It ready for use at a signal from the mother or nurse. Landlords may object to dogs, but hall boys—never. A valuable dog is pretty sure to mean a weekly stipend to an obliging colored attendant. Here again the iron fence or bar becomes useful as an anchorage for the pet in his care and many an uptown hall boy spends his noon hour giving a pedigreed dog its outing.

An upper West side boy whose Rooseveltian teeth are the hallmark of good nature said when interviewed on the subject: "Yessir—we all can do most anything. Missus Powers, she has me open all her cans 'cause her hands is shaky, an' I hooks her dressie when Mr. Powers he ain't home. I kin market fur her of she's feelin' poorly, an' I allus meets her mother at the subway station an' I take her back again. I take keer of her cat when she's away and I feed Missus Brown's bird when she goes. Most all the ladies they give me their keys if they're 'spectin' some one to come while they're out, an' I ain't never made no mistake."

The American Home

WILLIAM A. RADFORD
Editor

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 191 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

America is a nation of home builders. It has come to the point that a man's standing in a community is measured by his home. It is distasteful to most people to pay rent. The normal man desires to have a home of his own for his children. And these children have a right to a home of their own. It goes without question that a man's work is made lighter as he thinks during the day that his wife and his children are under their own roof. It is true that all men are not able to have a home of their own. They are tied down by conditions that prevent their entering upon so worthy an enterprise. But the desire is there, just the same.

In nearly every town of any size the real estate men and property owners are anxious to offer inducements to home building, and in many instances it is as easy to pay for a home as it is to pay rent. The payments are arranged so that they amount to the same as rent and as they include the interest each month there is no difference, really, except that the buyer must pay the insurance, which is a small matter.

When you come to think of it there is really no excuse for any man paying rent when he can get a home on these terms. He cannot lose anything for the reason that if he should ever fail in his payments he has an equity

for you to live in a house like this than pay rent? You will have some thing to live for, and it will be the ambition of your wife and yourself to get it paid for as soon as possible. And you have no idea how easy it will be. This house is arranged with a view to convenience in housekeeping. There are no stairs to climb. And you will notice that the front porch is included under the roof. The house is 26 feet wide and 53 feet long. This house ought to be built on a wide lot that will allow plenty of shrubbery and trees to enhance its beauty. These things are requirements that should not be lost sight of in selecting the location. Entrance is had to a large living room off the front porch. This room is 13 by 20 feet in size. To the left is the library, which can be used as a parlor if desired. On the day of the parlor has passed. It is the vogue now to live all over the house. No longer do we see the parlor which is kept closed and no profaned except when the minister calls or sister gets married. In the center of the house is the bathroom and back of this is a bedroom. The dining room is of good size, and it will be noticed that ample light is provided for. In fact, throughout the house there are plenty of windows. The kitchen is 12 feet square.

It ought to be mentioned that if any person selects this design and wants to build, the best method is to consult a real estate man, if the intending builder does not already own a lot, and arrange to have the house built on the monthly payments plan. Of course, it is preferable to pay cash if possible, but as has been said before, it is not necessary. The main re-



that has a cash value, something he could not have if he paid rent. The sense of satisfaction in undertaking an enterprise like this is tremendous, for the occupant feels that he owns the place the minute he gets into it, and the pleasure of making little improvements and adding to the attractiveness of the place is delightful. There are thousands and tens of thousands of families in the country living in their own homes today, independent of landlords, who never would have possessed anything but

quirement at the outset is the desire to build, and when a man or woman once has such a resolve there is always a way to realize the wish.

ARE NATURAL ART LOVERS

Experience Has Proved That Even Small Boys and Girls Appreciate Fine Pictures.

"I saw a funny sight in the Carnegie gallery recently," laughed the frivolous worker as she came into the studio and began the usual preparations for the morning's painting. "There was a school being conducted through the rooms—apparently two or three grades, from the size of the crowd. I heard the tramping and looked around. Well, Halley's comet couldn't have traveled faster than those youngsters. At the head were two teachers, then the long tall or the children—and swish, swish, tramp, tramp, and they rushed through, never stopping to study a picture, but turning their heads from side to side trying to take in everything as they scorch past. I followed through two rooms just to see if they wouldn't pause somewhere, but not they. I hope they were properly edified by what they saw."

"Well, I've seen children there taking a far greater interest in the pictures than lots of grown-ups," remarked the serious worker. "I heard some small boys one time discussing the exhibit and one of them said: 'There isn't a bum picture in the whole show—they can't get in. If there was even one bum picture it wouldn't seem so great but there isn't.' Now, don't you call that appreciation, even if you can't agree to there not being a single 'bum' picture in the whole show? I watched those boys and they stopped and examined each painting with the greatest interest—it proved all my beautiful theories about teaching children to love all works of art."—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

It is not necessary to have a large amount of money in many cases. All that the real estate man wants is a small payment down as an evidence of good faith, or an earnest that the buyer means business and will not move in a month or two.

The house we show here is one of the type being sold in many localities. Do you not think it would be happier

GREAT WEIGHT OF SLEEPERS

Most Extravagant and Costly Method of Transportation is Sleeping Car Train.

The most extravagant and costly method of transportation in the world is the sleeping car train, which carries two tons of dead weight for every passenger moved. The great weight of passenger cars is due in no small measure to the great length to which these cars have grown in recent years. The body of a modern "sleeper" over 70 feet in length, supported on a truck at each end, may be regarded structurally as a bridge carried on two end piers. And in the case of the car, as of the bridge, the bending stresses tend to break it in two, and therefore the weight of material necessary to resist those stresses increases in a much more rapid ratio than the length. Moreover, the concentration of weight on the two trucks calls for heavy construction in the trucks themselves.

It has been proposed that a great saving in weight would be effected by reducing the length of the cars and substituting lighter four-wheeled trucks for the ponderous six-wheeled trucks now in use. The roof construction could be considerably lightened by abolishing the end platform and substituting entrances at the center of the cars and vestibules at the car bodies directly against one another.

But the greatest reduction in weight it is thought would come from the substitution of steel for wood and the application to the design of the cars of those principles of steel construction which have rendered the modern steel bridge such a marvel of lightness in proportion to its strength and the load it can carry. The weight of the present railroad cars is the result of too much coach builder's art and too little of the bridge engineer's.

Algebraical symbols are used when you don't know what you are talking about.

Woman's Splendid Work

Mrs. Nellie M. ...

Showing Evils of Child Labor.

Illustrations of the work of children in sweatshops and tenement factories are being exhibited in the Church of the Messiah at New York. The exhibit is under the direction of the Consumers League of New York, and it is for the purpose of showing the evils of child labor. The Church of the Messiah is said to have been selected because of its proximity to the shopping district, where many of the articles made by these children are sold for five and sometimes ten times as much

The Quoter.

"You never quote poetry in your speeches?"
"No," replied Senator Sorghum; "quoting poetry is too often like sending a man to the hospital when he wants to say something and shift the responsibility of authorship."

as the wages paid the workers.

In the exhibit is a bunch of pink artificial rosebuds; by making 12 bunches, 144 rosebuds, a child earned one cent